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THE WORLD will not under any circumstances, hold itself responsible for the return of any rejected manuscripts (pictures, of whatever character or value, or acceptances will be made to this rule with regard to other letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into correspondence concerning unsatisfactory manuscripts.

THE WORLD'S record for November shows the total number of papers printed to have been

11,767,090,

which number is a gain of

1,965,880

WORLD for November, 1892, over November, 1891. This is an average daily gain of

65,529.

The daily average of WORLD printed during November was

392,236,

and the daily average of WORLD printed for the first eleven months of 1892 has been

381,761.

WORLD Advertisements for November, 1892, numbered

68,749,

a month's record unsurpassed by any other newspaper.

The Evening World Prints Associated Press News.

It is the people who will be inaugurated March 4th next.

The teakettle is boiling over again in Rio Grande do Sul.

Senator HILL sounds the charge against dangerous silver makeshifts.

Mr. CANNON will soon return from Europe. There is peace at Homestead.

See how quickly the next thousand will roll into THE EVENING WORLD Christmas Tree Fund.

A splendid meeting, that in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, for the furtherance of the "Greater New York" scheme.

Laughing being a fine medicine, Actor Fred LEEZLE, who died yesterday, was surely one of the world's great physicians.

It is probably not too early that the Board of Health has taken to providing new and thorough sanitary rules for the cheap lodging-houses of the city.

Yale students called to answer the very serious charge of raising a riot in New Haven may see their recklessness in a new light. It's high time they were made to do so.

A runaway horse, fresh from the West, took in the Bowery yesterday and made one of the few instances in which a visitor from the "wild and woolly" section has come out slightly ahead of the street.

Newark's school of criminal procreancy must be yet flourishing. Burglars and pickpockets aged twelve years and nine years are the latest graduates. Is the maternal slipper no longer known in that burg?

The Courts having decided that the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot compel witnesses to testify, the Commissioners will probably be a bit bothered to know just where they and the statute creating them are at.

Philadelphia, while its own elevated railway system still exists chiefly on paper, is giving points to the long-expected New York system. But, after all, people less wide-awake than the Quaker citizens might easily do that.

Efforts are being made in the House to boom the circulation of that enterprising journal, the Congressional Record. The paper is certainly unrivaled in its own special field. But it is doubtful whether

the proposed additions to its list of regular takers would be worth the \$95,000 a year which they would cost to the country.

ONE GREAT CITY.

New York is a great city, but will be a much greater city when consolidated with Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is a great and growing city, but will be a much greater city and will grow with increased rapidity when consolidated with New York.

It costs a great deal of money to govern New York and Brooklyn separately. It would cost less to govern them as one city. That is to say, the expense of the two city governments divided among the citizens of both cities would be more per capita than the expense of one consolidated city government. Reason—because there would be one set of governmental machinery instead of two sets; one set of officeholders instead of two.

That is the explanation of the opposition of the political patriots and place hunters to consolidation. The Sugar Trust piles up its millions, because it makes one refinery do the work of three. Consolidation will save money because it will make one city government do the work of two.

If London were cut up into two separate cities, one on one side of the Thames and the other on the other side, the cost of the government would be nearly doubled. If Paris were made into two capitals with the Seine dividing them, the same result would follow.

Common sense says, let New York and Brooklyn be one great metropolis no longer cut in two by the East River.

JAY GOULD'S WILL.

Jay Gould's will is a practical indorsement of the sentiment, "Charity begins at home." It illustrates the characteristics of the dead millionaire during his lifetime—secretiveness, suspicion and selfishness. The \$100,000,000 he amassed—often at the price of ruin and misery to others—he leaves almost entirely to his six children in trust. The trustees, without bonds, are his four children, Gen. Edwin, Howard and Helen and in case of death among these the vacancies are to be filled by the younger children, Frank and Anna. Thus the property is kept wholly within control of his own immediate family, and but for the provisions of the inheritance tax law there would be no means of ascertaining its amount outside the trustees. Indeed, it is alleged that the trust was formed in the supposition that the tax would be avoided.

The only bequests outside those to his own children are to his brother and three sisters, who receive \$25,000 and \$2,000 a year each. Nothing is given to charity, but then charity has given but little to Jay Gould either during his lifetime or since his death.

The deceased might have done much good with the enormous amount of money he accumulated. He might have founded useful benevolent institutions or have greatly aided those already in existence. He might have won respect for his name and memory through some great gift to benefit his fellow-man, to relieve human suffering or to beautify the city, and still have left each one of his children ten times a millionaire. But his selfish and grasping nature clung to him to the last, and his disposition of his wealth proves his indifference to public opinion and to public respect.

It is to be hoped that his money will be better used by his heirs than it was by himself.

THE DAILEY CASE.

The jury in the case of the policeman Matthew F. Dailey, having found the prisoner guilty of assaulting the mother of the girl Emma Hansen, accompanied the verdict yesterday with a strong recommendation to mercy.

If the verdict is a just one, in accordance with the evidence, what considerations can entitle the convicted man to clemency? He was a police officer, charged with the duty of protecting the people and preserving the peace. He had been trusted and favored by his superiors, having won the distinction of a roundman's position. He was the last man who should have broken the laws and committed an assault upon a woman.

Although DAILEY was acquitted of the more serious accusation made against him, it is evident that he is unfit to be a member of the police force, and he should be removed at once, even if his conviction does not compel his dismissal. Notwithstanding the recommendation of the jury, he should receive the utmost penalty prescribed by the law for his offense. There can be no safety for the people if the officers to whom they look for protection, taking advantage of their position, become their persecutors and assailants.

THE PENDING QUARREL.

Dr. PARKHURST charges that the police are convicts and that they are in the pay of the keepers of disorderly houses and other unlawful resorts. This charge involves all the force from the Superintendent down.

There may be individuals on the police to whom the charge might justly apply. But no sufficient and tangible evidence has yet been produced to bring such crimes home to any prominent officer of the force.

Supt. BYRNES alleges that Dr. PARKHURST and his Society are not honest reformers; that they are actuated by personal and unworthy motives, and that the accusations they bring against the police are slanderous, malicious and unfounded.

The principal and most confidential agent of Dr. PARKHURST's Society, his companion and guide in his detective visits to dens of vice, is now under heavy bail to answer a charge of blackmail and extortion practised on the keeper of a disorderly house.

Thus far the Superintendent of Police seems to have the best of the fight. But in the public interest and for the public's protection the people are entitled to know the exact truth. The Superintendent has no right to withhold any letters he may have bearing on the facts, and Dr. PARKHURST ought at once to produce the proof on which his broad accusations are founded.

HILL AND SILVER.

Senator HILL's introduction of a bill yesterday to repeal the silver act of 1870 was the New York Senator's first important movement since he took his seat. It occasioned some surprise.

The bill repeals all that portion of the act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, but leaves in existence the section repealing so much of the act of 1874 as requires the monthly coinage of two million dollars' worth of silver bullion.

If Senator HILL's bill should become a law, the silver men would lose the present act and also the Compulsory Coinage law which preceded it and piled up silver dollars so inconveniently in the Treasury vaults at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month.

It has been thought that Senator HILL was non-committal on the silver question and would remain so. But friends who profess to know his views assert that he seeks to sweep away all this silver legislation of 1874 and 1890, in order to clear the way for a liberal silver bill of his own, which he believes will be acceptable to all parties in interest.

KNEE-BREECHES COME BIG.

A pair of GEORGE WASHINGTON's knee-breeches sold for \$310 at auction in Philadelphia yesterday. In St. Louis, where the human leg is in such a generally shriveled condition that gentlemen shrink from the décolleteness of Colonial costumes, the breeches would have gone for a song, but there is a cruel crepuscularity about the Philadelphia, and when the bicycle pants worn by the Father of His Country was put up at public vendue there it was to be expected that owners of old Colonial limbs would bid sharply for it. And they did. Hence the \$310.

We are not informed about the fit of the breeches on the purchaser or whether he will have to get a gunnet put into its basement or let out a truck in the knee flounces. The chances are that if he wants to get his money's worth of wear out of the hallowed unmentionables he will be obliged to make alterations that will spoil the garment's usefulness and value as a relic. For after a Chestnut street tailor has renovated it, put on new weatherboarding and given it an air of modern gaudiness by adding patent buttons and inserting a hypocrite pocket in the rear, GEORGE WASHINGTON would never know the breeches and his descendants would not care to issue a certificate of election to it.

Three hundred and forty dollars is a great deal of money to give for an old pair of pants that any New York housewife would have traded for a bright tin saucepan or a gleaming glass chandelier. Better and larger-legged pants are advertised in the papers every day for \$3.

RUSSELL SAGE can go up the Bowery and buy a finer-fitting pair for \$2, and there won't be any patches on it from long and hard sitting in the Presidential chair either.

Following the precious example of illustrious Mayor GRISWOLD, a Long Island City school mistress said she wouldn't be put out. And up to this writing she hasn't been, though the Trustees are after her with sharp legal sticks. The irrepressible Mr. GRISWOLD is herein sincerely flattered.

Gov. FLOWER has received his marksmanship badge for his performance with the rifle at Creedmore. It should certainly bear a reference to his earler bull's-eye in the Fire Island matter. How would it do to engrave a big D on the obverse of the medal?

Brooklyn is becoming aroused to the importance and desirability of her consolidation with New York. Let the plans for a splendid municipality be pushed by the people at both ends of the bridge and the penny politicians will soon stand out of the way.

Now it is declared that rain can be artificially produced, but that it will cost too much. It would come proportionately higher, per drop, than that of roses. By which it will be seen how much cheaper is the old process of waiting on the skies.

Since election day, according to Gen. CLARKSON, the reports show "renewed energy and courage on the part of all Republicans." Courage and energy are excellent things to have about the person. But they won't take the place of an ark in a time of flood.

Somebody in Indiana has sent Mr. CLEVELAND a live rooster, with a large and triumphant and Democratic crew. A Republican crew also came from Indiana, but that was different.

Cyclone in Texas, snow-storms in the Northwest and a December thunder-shower in New York. Did somebody remark again that it is a great country?

Senator QUAY does not concede the next Senate to the Democrats. This would be important if Mr. QUAY's consent or concession were necessary.

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THE CHRISTMAS-TREE FUND MONEY Making Steady Advances.

"Little Blue Eyes" Sends \$20 for the Tots.

A Big Entertainment to Be Given at Hardman Hall.

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HOUSE AND HOME

The World's Food for One Day.

The average healthy man eats nearly two and a half pounds of solid food in a day. Some eat much more than others, but against this we can set the smaller consumption of children and the delicate members of civilized communities. Now, as there are, according to the most careful computations, 1,407,000,000 human beings on the planet, we may conclude that 3,007,770,000 pounds, or about 1,610,612 tons of solid food are eaten every day the world over. With regard to the drinking capacity of the human race, as the proper individual allowance is nearly two and three-quarter pints a day, we may take it that the above named quantity of food is washed down with about 4,047,888,000 pints of liquid in some form or other, that is to say, enough to fill a reservoir 144 yards long, 144 broad and 144 deep.

Out of Irene's Bank.

Inclosed please find 25 cents, which I took out of my bank to give to the Christmas Tree for some poor child. I hope it will make it happy. IRENE SCHNEIDER, three years old, 903 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

An Admirer of the Work.

Please find inclosed postal note for 65 cents—a small contribution from an admirer of the noble work which the Christmas Tree Fund is doing. J. M. K.

Three Little Friends.

I inclose herewith \$1 for the Baby Ruth Christmas-Tree Fund, which I hope may make a very merry Christmas for some of the poor little boys and girls of New York. I wish them all a very merry Christmas, and I remain their little friend.

Little Blue Eyes.

Inclosed find \$20 for the children's Christmas Tree. Sent by "LITTLE BLUE EYES."

Three Little Collectors.

Inclosed please find \$1 which we collected to help you make happy the poor children on Santa Claus's day. Respectfully, ELINOR MAY RIVER, ELIZABETH RIVER, HENRY RIVER.

Whills and Jim.

Do you remember Jim the Parrot? Well, I have a little friend this year, a boy baby named Willie, only five months old but very bright, and we have a little Christmas tree for the Christmas-Tree Fund, which we send inclosed, hoping that this little contribution may help to make some poor child as happy as we are. WILLIS AND JIM.

A Little Fair.

Inclosed please find \$4.05 for the Christmas-Tree Fund. It is the proceeds of a little fair held at 70 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street.

More Later.

Inclosed find five cents for the Christmas-Tree Fund. I shall send more later. E. H., West Thirty-seventh street.

This Was in German.

Please accept the inclosed \$1 for the dear, poor children's Christmas tree. A. MORRIS.

Candy Money Again.

Inclosed please find three cents, which were given to me by my sister for candy, but I prefer to send them to you, because I thought they would be better spent for the poor children. MAXTON NOTES.

She Loves Children.

Inclosed please find eight cents, all I have to spare, but I know every penny helps, and I love children dearly and like to see them happy. LUTIA, IRVING, N. J.

A Baby Himself.

Inclosed find 10 cents for the Baby Ruth Tree. I am a baby myself and too small to spend 10 cents, so I thought I would send more to some baby who may need it. I will send more soon. 107 Degraw street, Brooklyn.

With Merry Xmas.

I inclose 10 cents with as much merry Christmas towards your Baby Ruth Christmas Tree. From a Little Republican, I will be a Democrat on Christmas eve, and six years old. ADVANCE J. E.

Rhbel Plant's 10 Cents.

I am only a little girl. I send 10 cents. Wishing it a merry, I remain yours, 375 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn. P. R.—Merry Christmas.

From Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt.

Inclosed please find check from Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt to the amount of \$50. Yours truly, M. DE BASSIN, Secretary, 409 Fifth avenue.

Going to Be Good.

To the Editor: Our mamma told us if we were good children in school and brought home a testimonial on Friday she would give us each 10 cents. We were very good, so you will find 10 cents from Little and 10 cents from little Larry. If all the school children would be good and send their 5 or 10 cents for getting good tickets on Friday what a great big Christmas tree Santa Claus would have for the poor children. We are going to be good and try to send 20 cents more next Friday. LILLIE AND HARRY.

Prevents Stammering of Doors.

A new invention is a rubber door-stop and hold-back to prevent the stammering of doors and the rattling of walls. A rosette containing a rubber ring is screwed into the door, while a knob surmounted with an acorn-shaped ball of rubber is fastened to the base-board. When the door is thrown back the knob engages in the ring, holding the door firmly.

Kings and Queens at Table.